Business Notices.

" to VERY DISTINGUE! '-This is what the Leddle say of a Nox's new Fall style of Constanan's Hars And the are perfectly right. One of these styline coverings for the head will make a man rook like a geal-sman, though he wear a shably cost, and we were going to say a solid shift it will enable say mun not only to pass muster but to pass for a man of faste. No 212 breadway, on mer of fulton 44

DINNER SETS, TRA SETS, BREAKPAST SETS, &c., &c., is plain white or richly decorated France Chira, for sale in great variety. Also, Sets painted to order with Costs of Arms Creats, or imitials.

W. J. F. Dailey & Co.,
No. 63: Broadway.

GAS FEXTURES!

GAS FEXTURES!

The stiention of buyers of Charbaliers

BRACKETS, &c., &c.,

for Gas is solicited to our unrivaled assortment.

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GAS FIXTURES.

We are now opering at out Ur Town Snow-moon,
No. 42 East 14th at (Union Square).

A fine se ottoect of satirely New Styles of
France Fine-Gilt Chardelines.
Brackers &c.

Manufactured expressly for this cotabilishment. Partice in search
of Chesce Goods, will please call and examine the above; also
our

NURBORS and SHONES.

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GAS FIXTURES and GAS FITTINGS.
No. 707 Broadway No. 707.
The Largest and Best Selected Assortment. GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BROXIES to the city, for sale

By STREERS PRILEIS. STRIBER PRILEIN, No 707 Broadway, Between Washington place and 4th-st.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA .- Dr. S. N. MARSH MADICAL CURE OF HERNIA.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-anowe house of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vessy-st., N. Y., devotes special attention to the surgical adapta in of in Ramont Cons Tures to all cases of repture, however comptacts. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians than he aprepared to troat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of all the control of the con

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee

CATABRH is the most difficult of any of the Dicase of the Breat in Organs tor-heve or to cure. The Rev. Joshua Lewitt, editor of The Independent, of New-York, who had the Catarrh for more than twenty years, has been cured by using Dr. J. R. Stafforn's OLIVETAR and IRON and SULPRICE POWERTS, which are advertised in this paper. His testimonial is published in a pamphlet among many others equally promisent who have been cured of Chronic Throat and Lung difficulties, which will be sent free by mail. Orive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Powder #1 a Peckage. At No. 442 nr adway, and all Orangista. THE WHEELIR & WILSON MANUFACTURING

Co a Lock-Stitch Sewing Machina was awarded the highes premient at the late Fair of the State of Tennessee, held at Nash

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 505 BROADWAY. No. 505 BROADWAY Approved alike by Families, Drossmaters, Shirtmakers, is ter niters, Vestniskers, as d Tailors generally. Are the only he chines that fully meet all the wants of the public. Send to Circular.

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE .- "Re markable for its si upitony,"—[Christian Advertiser and Journa Price 480. Office No. 508 Broad way.

CATARACT WASHING MACHINES. The best in use. No rubbing and no west. Try them, at N and Broad ay. Gov. HARRIS ON SEWING-MACHINES.

My wife has had one of GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY SEV ING MACHINAS for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best inner saving machines that has been invented. I take much mending it to the public."- [L.G. Harris, Go GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED

NOISBLESS SEWING MACRINES. The best in use for Family Sewing No. 495 Brundway, New-York. No. 182 Faston et , Brooklyn.

At the National Fair, this day, the First Premium was awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES OVER all the leading Seeing Machines in competition. THE CHEAPEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE in

EURERA SEWING-MACHINES CAD DOW be pur-

chased and paid for in WERKLY or MONTHLY INSTALLERANTS. Office No. 456 broadway. Clubs supplied agents a sated. GAS FIATURES.

BALL BLAGE & Co.,
No. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
fr. addition to their large stock of rich Goods, offer for sale a large assortment of CHANDRALERS and GAS FIXTURES of every description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic manufactures.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
E. ASTRONY, No. 501 Broadway.
diogues sent ou receipt of stamp. Photographic materials
ascers and the trade.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

The best seticle made, purfectly reliable in both the above W. W. BAUON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAPES,

W. W. BAUGA'S DERUGAR PROOF DANK SAPES,
Secured by
COVERY'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.
We have on band, at our Naw Strong, No. 225 BROADWAY:
large and complete assertment of the above Safes, to which we invite the attention of the public.
STRANS & MARVIS.
No. 225 Broadway, our of Worthest, N. Y.

Wigs, Wigs.-Cliredugh's ILLUSIVE Wigs mend preeminent for lightness beauty and it. No 230 Broad-way, north-coat corner of Reade st, opposite A. T. Stawarts & Co's.

LADIES wishing their supply of Boors and Shors for the coming season must be sure to call at Minima & Co., No. 337 Canal-st.

TRY IT .- Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, Peter in Race back and chest, are immediately cared by using Dr. Tornas, Venerian Livinger. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain the H. Warracted. None gramm unless started S. I Tornas. Price 25 and 30 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortinadest, New-York. Sold everywhere.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Everybody chould have a bottle."—[Tribune. You Sain Eventwhere.
Manufactured by H. C. Spaiding & Co., No. 48 Cedaral.
Fost-Office address. Son No. 3.800

New-Dork Daily Cribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Por Prendent ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For Vice-President MANNABAL HAMLIN. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

At Large;
WILLIAM C. BRYANT;

JAMES O. PUTNAM.

IT. ABUAR BRCKWITH. 1...JOHN A. KING. 18. HENRY CHURCHILL 19. JANES B. ALLAHEN 8.. ANDREW CARLIGAN. 4.. JAMES KELLT. 5.. SIGIRMUND KAUPHANN. 20. Bens. N. Hustisotos 21. SHRRMAN D. PHALPS.

24. MANER L. VOORBERS. 25. WILLIAM VAN MARTER 8. . WILLIAM A. DARLING. WILLIAM B. ROBBETSON 26.. JOHN E. SHRLEY. 10.. Groupe M. GRINE. 27 .. FRANK L. JONES. 11. Rupus H. King. 12. JACOB B. CARPENTER. 28. JANES S. WADSWORTH 13. Jour F. WINSLOW. 16. JACON H. TAN EYER. 15. N. EDSON SENLEON. 80. CHARLES C. PARKER

.. PREDBRUCK KAPP.

31. ELINIA S. WHALSIN 16. ROBERT S. HALE. 33. JANES PARKER.

22. JOHN J. FOOTS.

28. . HIRAM DAWST.

.....EDWIN D. MORGAN. For Lieutenant-Gover .. ROBYRT CAMPBELL For Canal Commissioner SAMUEL H. BARNES. For Inspector of State Prisons JAMES K. BATES.

No notice can be taken of Anosymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be someticated by the

name and address of the writer—not measurily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Stainess letters should in all cases he addressed to Tax Nur-Your TRIBUNE.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation Tax Dates TRISCHE, and the necessity of posting the first of THE DALLY TRIBLES, and the necessity of patting the are form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are nompelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed to before 5 o'clock in the evening, whin the single exception of three intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fearth page of the paper. That class of advertisements will be received until a late flour, but no others can be the set of advertisements will be received until a late flour, but no others can be taken after 8 o'clock

Yesterday, in obedience to the latest news from New-Orleans, we brought Walker, the fillibuster, to life. To-day, in journalistic deference to further "latest news," we again record his execution. Col. Rud er was yet alive. Some of Walker's men had arrived at New-Orleans on a British

Both branches of the Common Council met yesterday. The Councilmen did nothing of special interest. The Aldermen received a message from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing the City I aspector to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets, on the ground that he had a'ready done so, and awarded the contract at \$229,000 to Lynch & Co., who may therefore have acquired some claim upon the city. Since the contract was rejected by the B ard of Aldermen, we do not see how the objection of His Excellency can stand. Clearly, between the Mayor, Aldermen, and City Inspector, the Charter will not be complied with, and the work will continue to be performed by Mr. Delevan in the same slovenly, illegal, and costly manner as heretofore. The patronage of that b anch of the public service is too valuable to the Democracy to be endangered, especially on the eve of an important election.

The Central Campaign Club held another of its weekly meetings last evening. Mr. Moses H. Grinzell presided and said a few menly words in behalf of the cause. Mr. S B. Chittenden followed, with a brief recapitulation of the reasons which influenced him, a man of business, and altogether outside of politics, to take so much interest in the triumph of Republican principles. The powerful and pungent speech of the evening was by Thaddeus Stevens. We publish a full report. It will attract, as it will deserve, univer-al attention. It is one of a class of speeches which but few men make, or can make. Its matter is so striking and so compact that it makes little difference whether the speech be read forward or backward, or whether it be begun in the middle and read toward either end. Let the reader observe the comments of Mr. Stevens upon Mr. Douglas, upon the Democratic organization, or upon Judge Taney, and be will recognize the force of this observation. It requires no effort to read a speech like this. A mas who looks at it with a view to see what is in it, insensibly goes on till he feels sure he has mastered all the points made, for be knows that he will bave lost something if he misses any. The fact that Mr. Stevens is ever fresh in his atterances, is due to his intense fidelity to his convictions. His eye is single, and thus his whole body is full of light. He stands fixed and firm as a rock, and burls his bolts, with unerring certainty and force, into the very bull's-eye of the subject at which he aims. We ask nobody to read Mr. Stevens's speech. Everybody will do it who looks at it, and they will feel themselves doubly repaid for the perusal. Mr. Stevens wa-followed by the Hon. Butler G. Noble, Lieut. Governor of Wisco sio, who made a very telling speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

MR. WILLIAM DURR.

Mr. Duer has been making and printing a speech intended to explain and justify his present political attitude, with all its complications. That speech is long and plausible, when it might better have be a short and honest. If Mr. Doer had said, in substance, " I never was hostile to Stavery, even when I was advocating and voting for the Wilmot Proviso, and kindred propositions; true, I had to pretend to be in order to get into and keep in office; but I seized the very first opportunity, at the death of Gen. Taylor, to rat to the side to which I was at heart attached all the time; and since then, I have fought those who warmed me into public life with sleepless malign ty, except for a little time when in San " Francisco I needed their votes to give me a very lucrative office, and secured those votes by professions which I am now violating, and never meant to keep"- be would have told the whole story, and it need not have taken him ten minutes. As it is, he consumes an hour in showing how he best fulfills his old Anti Slavery professions by merging his lown with other decaying factions in one great Pro-Slavery combination or Fusion, whose triumph will be hailed with wild. delirious exultation by every jobber in human flesh from Baltimore to Galveston. Mr. Duer does not deceive himself by all his five words. He is a smart, cusning lawyer, who hates every form of practical hostility to the Slave Power-hates it all the more that for a time he was constrained by love of power to de'er to and seem to share that sentiment. He now kicks the mask he formerly wore all the more venomously that he is compelled to hate himself for having once worn and since

discarded it. "Who killed the Whig party?" is a question on which Mr. Duer westes many words, while we can dispose of it in very few. He says the Whig party was belrayed and descrited in 1855, when its organization in this State was formally merged in that of the Republican party. But Mr. Duer knows a great deal better than this. He knows that he, for example, had already at that moment abandoned the Whig standard and merged himself in the Know-Nothing movement. He knows that the Whig party was mertally wounded in 1852, when the Silver Gray or Pro-Slave y element in that party, after having forced an obsoxious plat form upon its Anti-Slavery wing at the Baltimore Convention, turned square about and secretly, by treachery most foul, defeated Gen. Scott, the candida'e nominated upon and who had in good faith accepted that Platform. When that contest was ended, with barely four States supporting the Waig cardidates, every one must have realized that the giory had departed -that the Whig party was but a name. Defeat might have been borne, disaster overcome; but defeat so crushing, disaster so stan-

ning, effected by systematic and all-pervading treachery, was fatal. And jet one chance of recovery was afterward affor led it by the insane efforts of ambitious Democratic aspirants to secure the special favor of the Slave Power. When, in 1854, the Messuri Compact was assailed and finally abrogated, the Whig party, as such, might have regained vitality and reconquered power by a firm, unanimous resistance to that most unjustifiable aggression. The golden moment passed unimproved. Nay: Mr. Duer himself tells us that the first man to formally propose that great wrong was Mr. Archibald Dixon, then a Kentucky Whig, now, in the course of nature, a Douglas Democrat. Had the few Southern Whigs then in Congress taken ground boldly, decidedly, thoroughly hostile to the repudiation, they might have revived the proudest days of the Whig party. How that crisis was met by Clayton, and Badger, and Pearce, and (alas!) John Bell, the records of Congress show. And the few Southern Whigs-

Cullom, &c .- who stood up manfully for the timehenored landma k and the plighted faith of the South-were nearly all deserted and cast aside by their constituents. From the day the great wrong was consummated, the South has chosen but one man to Corgress expressly as its opponent, and that man is Frack Blaic, a Republican. Mr. Etheredge and two or three others may have been returned in spite of their condemnation of the Nebra-ka bill; Mr. B'air alone bas been chosen because of that condemnation.

-Mr. Duer reproduces, with pomp and circums ance, the famous pledge signed by several Members of Congress in 1850-1-Mr. Clay at their head -binding themselves not to support any man thereafter for President, Vice-President, or any other political office, "who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlement " aforessid [that of 1850], and to the renewal, in "any form, of agitation upon the subject of Slav-"ery."-This pledge Mr. Duer says he wrote, and we cannot doubt his word; since we find him now bard at work to give the vote of our State for President mainly to the man most immediately and conspicuously active in renewing that agitation. He pretends that the Compromise of 1850, in spirit if not in letter, required the reopening of Kan-as and Nebraska to Slavery; Mr. Duer's audacity is not yet equal to that assertion, though it will doubtless improve by experience in the Douglas school. At present, all he can muster brass to say

is this:

"I think that I can understand and appreciate the motives, reasons, and influences that incomed Mr Douglas to consent to that most unfortunate measure. I say consent to it for he was not, as is eiten unjustly said, its author. The proposition for the repeal came from Kentucky, and I am sorry to say, from a Whig Senator of Kentucky. But Mr Douglas has always supported the doctrine of N n Interventin as a founded on natural right and retting upon republican p inciples; and he ray orded the Missouri Compron ise as an anomaly and as inclusivents with that doctrine—and s, doubtless, is was but yet I think that the anomaly should have been permitted to shad. He also persuaded himself, or was persuaded, that the spirit of the Compromise measures of 1850 demanded that the principle of this, Compronice the old be extended to all that Territeries. I believe, moreover, that he sincerely thought—and i' the assurances and solarm primises of his presu assainant had been reliable by the id good from the health of Congress, and restors their another tristions of free daily and fraterial regard to the States, and to the people when these reasons, plannish but not to my mind on milaning, we add the influences which upon such occasions surround a public man, and member of a politican part, and with few have the power to resust, we shad find that what we have to blame Bouglas for, is not any glaing inconsistency or gross derelication of principle, but that he suffered his citer judgment to be obscored, and upon a party measure acted with his party when the ought to have risen above it."

- Was there ever such a jumble of sophistries? Mr. Douglas had always supported the doctrine " of Non-Intervention," No, he had not; he voted to apply the Wilmot Proviso to Oregon, where there was far less dauger of the introduction of Slavery than in any of our present Territories. He proposed, urged, and voted for the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific-that is to say, the exclusion of Slavery by positive act of Congress from all territory north of the line of 36° 30', if it might thereby be guaranteed the privilege of extending itself South of that line. It was but last week at Rochester that he blamed those who are now Republicans for resisting and defeating that proposition. It was only after every other device for implicating the Free States in the guilt and shame of extending Slave y had failed that Mr. Douglas resorted to the dedge of Non-Intervention.

The repudiation of the Missouri Compact, says truly Mr. Duer, was proposed by Mr. Dixoa, a Kentucky Whig; and yet Mr. Douglas is excused for supporting it by the plea that "upon a party "measure, he acted with his party." The truth is that HE MADE it a party measure-forced it on his party, against its better judgment, and against the earnest remonstrances of many who were constrained to vote with him. Mr. Douglas has frequently boasted that he did not engage fully in the enterprise of repealing the Missouri Compact until be had President Pierce committed to it in writing, so that he could not back out if he would. Mr. Pierce bad to use all his influence and powers of persuasion to induce Mr. Norris, one of the Democratic Senators from his own State, to vote for that measure, against his avowed and deep conviction that it was wrong in principle and fat ally impolitic. From first to last, it was Douglas who. coerced the Democratic party-that is, the Northern wing of it-into the support of the Iniquity, not the party that constrained him, to push on a scheme which a Whig had first formally proposed, and which certainly bore no relation to any recog-

pized canon of Democracy. Mr. Duer says he drafted as well as signed the famous Congressional Pledge against the renewal of Slavery agitation; he admits that the proposal to repudiate the Missouri Compact did renew such agitation, and that unjustifiably; yet he is in close league and fellowship with the authors and contrivers of that wrong, and is supporting the most prominent among them for President! True, he says he is supporting Bell; but he speaks two words for Douglas to one for Bell, and his Electoral Ticket is framed on a like basis. We know that the Douglas men on that ticket will vote for Douglas; we do not know for whom the osteasible Bell men will vote; even Mr. Duer confesses that he does not. He talks largely for Bell, but virtually admits that he expects his Bell Electors to vote for Douglas. Hear him !

vote for Douglas. Hear him!

"But how, says some anxious Republican, 'how will these electors vote!' Well, my friends, you know all that I know; you are just as competent to form an opinion as I am. How will your electors vote! For the caudidates of their chairs, I suppose. I trink that ours will do the same. I know nothing to arevent them from doing so. Yet I will say, that if necessary to prevent the election of a sectional candidate, I hope the vote may be can as a unit. I think it ought to be so cast; but I have ne authority to say that it would be."

So, you see, Mr. Duer confesses at last that he den't know for whom his Electors-for he was one of the foremost in inventing them-are to vote. All is left in the fog. They may vote for Bell; they may vote for Douglas; they ce tainly will not vote for Lincoln. And that, Mr. Duer thinks, ought to

But it does not, simply because it is an arrangement tainted, surcharged with fraud. If every voter were told the story that Mr. Duer now tells -" This is simply an anti-Republican ticket, and will vote for anybody in order to defeat Lincoln." we should not complain. But while Mr. Duer tells his Silver Grays and Know-Nothings this, the Democratic journals are telling the Dutch and Irish born voters exactly the opposite. They ray, "To be sure, we have put some old-line "Whige and Americans' on our ticket; but "they are now with us for Douglas, and will cast their votes solid for him if elected: So rally to the support of the regular, old-fashioned Democratic ticket." And bey are thus inducing thousands to vote for it who would instantly revolt at the suggestion that they are not Democrats but Fusionists, and that their votes are to be used to elect anybody but Lincoln -it may possibly be Breckinridge, probably Joha

How simple, how natural, how easy, if honesty and truth are to be regarded, to have every Elector on the Fusion ticket say for just whom he will vote if chosen! It would take them five minutes each to put this in black and white, and thus make an erd of all speculation and uncertainty. "You "Republicans are a bybrid, composite party,"

"Democrate; part are Whige." "No we are " not," is our ready and positive response; part of us vers Democrats, part were Whige; but we are now neither Weigs nor Democrats, but all REPUB-LICANS, and for Lincoln and Hamlin. If you vote our Electoral Ticket, you vote to make Lincoln our next President, and Hamlin Vice-President; there is no mistake, no doubt about it. If you vote the Fusion ticket, in its latest or Dry-Goods phase, you vote partly for Douglas, partly for Bell, partly for Breckinridge, and you are not permitted to know what proportion of your vote is to be allotted to each. You are told by some of its supporters that ten of the Electors on that ticket are for Bell; others sesure you that they are not; and we know that some of them are not really for bim, however others may be. On the other hand, they tell you they bave put seven Breckinridge men on the ticket; yet only four of them are taken from the regular Breekinridge ticket, while the others are unknown in the Breckinridge councils, and one of them (Mr. Conger) has been openly for Douglas. If they really meant to give the Breckisridge men the Elector for the Westchester District, why throw off Gen. Aaron Ward and put on Mr. Conger instead? Can any one assign a plausible reason for his invidious selection ?

Freemen of the Empire State! judge bet ween the Republicans and the Fusionists! On one side are trick, artifice, concealment, equivocation, duplicity, deception: Which side is it? One party s in favor of, the other practically against, the election of our next President by the People: choose between them! Each professes -- at least Mr. Duer does-to be hostile to the extension of Slavery; but one acts in accordance with those professions, the other directly in the teeth of them. The slothful man says, 'There is a lion in the " 'way;' " and so Mr. Duer, while he says he is Arti-Slavery, goes on to show that we can't do this, and must n't do that, and the other would answer no purpose if we did it, and so on. But we know that the election of Lincoln would throw the weight of the Federal Administration, with its vast power and patronage, into the scale of Free Labor and Non-Extension of Slavery, and there we mean to put it. Let cowards and hypocrites do as their nature prompts, our course is straight on, and its goal is the triumph of Free Labor, of Justice and Humanity!

ITALY.

It is no doubt fortunate for the cause of Italian liberty that Sardinia has the wisdom and the power to interpose herself as a barrier against the head long rush of revolution. That her intentions were at first misunderstood, seems evident from the protest of several Powers against the entrance of her troops into the States of the Church, and the flight of the diplomatists; but that her purpose was simply to preserve the City of Rome inviolate is subsequently made manifest by the explanatory note of Count Cayour and the official memorandum of the King, published at Turin. It may be that Garibaldi has declared "that annexation will be effected "when he shall be able to proclaim it from the "top of the Quirinal." But an attempt to drive the French from Rome can only result in forcing a conflict with France. A war with France would be the deliverance of Austria from the greatest difficulty in her Italian relations, and would present her with the opportunity of assuming the openly hostile position which she shrinks from proclaiming so long as France maintains ber attitude of non-intervention. But Rome and its immediate neighbor bood preserved to the Pope, France will still maintain ber neutrality, for Louis Napoleon is at least so far honest in his avowed wish for peace as to be glad to avoid a war, if he can with ho lor, necessarily arising from a new complication of affairs, with a new placing of the combatants, and with doubtful issues.

The revolution, therefore, which might have erded in anarchy and failure had it stopped to dash itself against the French power in Rome, will surge quietly around it, and be content, at least for the present, with adding Umbria and the Marches to the great Italian Kingdom. The hour and the man for Italian Freedom have come to gether. The heroic Garibaldi with a courage that never flinches; with a straightforward simplicity of character which is proof against all temptation; with a cooland correct judgment which never erra. and seizes always at the right moment the right occasion, steps forward at the precise instant when the patience of the people was exhausted; when the love of liberty was the most intense, and the hope of achieving it the most enthu-iastic and buoyant, and Italy rises as one man, redeemed and disenthralled. That such must be now the final result, seems evident to the most desponding. Unless their good judgment shall at this moment desert them, it is hardly possible to believe that Italy will not, ere many months have passed, be reckoned among the first class European Powers, and Victor Emanuel be rewarded for his devotion to the cause of his country by finding himself at the head of a Kingdom of 20,000,000 of people. Stu pendous as such an event is in the history of na tions, it seems that we, in our day, are called upon to witness the restoration to power and gory of a lard which for more than twelve centuries has been torn and divided by foreign invasion, by internal wars, by civil mis ule and priestly tyranny. Though the mi acle is performing under our very eyes, it is hard to recognize truly its magnitude and import-

At the Ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute a fortnight ago, the first speaker was Will am E. Dodge, one of the leading merchants of this city, who, disgusted with the jugglery and dickering of the party with which he had hitherto been connected, appounced to that yast assembly his deter mination not to be sold by his political associates and his adherence thereafter to the Republican party. The meeting last night at the same place was signalized by the appearance upon the platform of another distinguished merchant, who has not hitberto been publicly connected with any political party, and has not for years before been seen in a political meeting. Mr. S. B. Chittenden is widely known as a leading man in the branch of trade with which be is connected, and is as universally respected as he is widely known. His speech was a plain, straight-forward, practical discourse, and one that cannot fail to make a deep impression upon his brother merchants. It is well for the reputation of that large and influential class among us, that while some of their number get up mass meetings to advertise their merchandise, others forget their merchandise, and seek public meetings to avow their principles, and lend their influence to the cause of Freedom and good government. The morning after the Ratification meeting

fortnight ago, The Express announced that Mr. James O. Putnam was the first speaker, ignoring altogether the fact that Mr. Dodge spoke before Theodore E. Hunt, Emerson Etheredge, William says in substance Mr. Duer; "part of you are him, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm

by his fellow-citizens, who admired his honorty and boldness. Though Mr. Chittendea has never been of the same party with The Express, that pager, if it is wise, according to its measure of wisdom, will fail also to recognize his appearance before the public; for the influence which it will exercise upon those whom The Express is trying to make fools of, is precisely the same as that coming from Mr. Dodge. That gentleman's name, we believe, has not even appeared in The Express's columns since it denied that he had repudiated the Fusion party.

The old lady who admired her pastor because he never said anything about morality and religion, would find the Episcopal Church of this Diocese exactly to her mind. A pagan neophite would not need to be of a very enlightened understanding to be puzzled why a Christian Church could not find either the grace or the courage to utter some m ld condemnation of the crime of piracy. Nevertheless, the Episcopal Convention of New-York has not that measure of Christian faith and mercy, and is rent and torn when the subject is mentioned, with a rage which can be likened only to that which possessed the man who was tormented with seven devils. At the meeting of the Convention yesterday,

Mr Jay introduced a series of resolutions in relation to the Foreign Slave-Trade, which, considering the fact that the trade is piracy by our laws, that it is notoriously carried on from this port, vessels engaged in it fitting out at our wharves, within hearing of the chimes of Trinity, and almost under the shadow of its tall steeple, were certainly pertinent, not too strong for their purpose, and altogether, inoffensive to the most rose-colored piety. Yet, had Mr. Jay moved for the adoption of the Athanasian creed, he could hardly have raised a greater commotion. The staid laymen and the venerable clergy of the Convention fell upon the unfortunate member with a fury and excitement altegether disproportionate to his offense. If a Christian brother in a religious assembly may not ask its members to condemn a crime which even the laws of men pronounce a capital offense, in heaven's name would it not be well to go back to first principles, and inquire the meaning and the purpose of a Christian Church?

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington, atch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860. The Indian Bureau which, to its credit, is ever favorable and friendly to the Indians, is greatly p essed by intelligence from the Blackfoot courtry. to the effect that the Indians there are quiet and peaceful, and have not been at all on the war path. The vegetable productions n this extreme Northwest corner of the Nebraska Territory are represented to be as good as they are generally in the Northern States. An appropriation is asked for purposes of irrigation, should drouth ensue at any season beveafter.

Of the \$500,000 appropriated at the last session or the Potomac Aqueduct, but \$25,000 have been used by Capt. Meigs. Though the latter protests against the use of any of the remainder of the appropriation in his absence in Florida, still a requisiion has been made by Capt. Benham, which will doubtless be answered. Mind, however, the appropriation recites that the money shall be expeaded under the superintendence of Capt. Meigs.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

By Special Report to the U. S. Senate, on the 7th of May last, the Postmaster-General recommended, in repolase to a recommon of that body, improvements in the details of the Dead Letter Office, which were considered by the Committee on the Past. te details of the Dead Letter Office, which were avorably received by the Committee on the Post Office of both Houses of Congress. Among other hings, it was niged not only that letters containing noney or other valuable inclosures, but many others of moment, should be restored to writers when they piled to reach their correspondents from sandry causes, and a bill expressing the views of the Committee. nd a bill, expressing the views of

and a bill, expressing the views of the Committee, making provisions accordingly, and authorizing a charge of postage on all returned letters, for want of time, failed to become a law.

Since the adjournment of Congress, letters have been restored as far as the limited force would allow, without reference to those containing indocures, and the results have been highly satisfactory. Particular attention has been given to letters returned to the Department for the want of prepayment of postage. Many were addressed to foreign countries.

Instructions have also been given to Postmasters requiring letters not properly directed, and those with out any direction, to be returned at once to the Daud Letter office—and many such are daily received, opened, and returned with ut celay to the inadvertent writers.

An important change has also been made in the instructions concerning letters from foreign countries, structions concerning letters from foreign countries, which have heretofore been detained in Post-Offices but one month, after having been advertised. They are now to be detained three months, the batter to insure delivery, and to reduce the number of dead letters of

A few reports have been received, showing the return of letters from post-offices, not through the Department, but by authority of the law of the last see partment, but by authority of the law of the last seeson, providing for such returns in cases where the sorters give their names in writing as an indexement, regether with their residences on the letters, specifying the time during which they shall be held for delive y before their return to the respective writers thereof.

The President now gives more than usual attention to our foreign affairs. A room for his special use has just been prepared at the Siste Department.

About hity clerks thus far have been appointed in the Census Boreau; among them to day, Woo, J. Delano, well known in connection with the Southern over.

The Post-Office Department has determine continue the present mail service from St. J seph to Denver, and send the mails around by Council Bluffs,

A grand pyrotechnic display and a vist to Mount A grand pyrotechnic display and a visc of mounts of the Prince of Wales.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were \$1,645,000, of which about \$900,000 were from the

Costoms.

A private letter from China says that Micister Ward has written to Was ington for six months leave of absence, owing to the condition of his health.

New-Jersey Polities.

NEWARK, N. J., Thuisday, Sept. 27, 1860. The Bell-Everest Convention of the Fifth Congres sional District assembled to-day, and was well strended. O. S. Halstead presided. Speeches were made against Lincoln, and a resolution expressed to defeat Penning ton, the Republican candidate for Congress. No nomi nation was made by the Convention. A Committee of Fifteen, however, was appointed to select a candidate and report at a future time. The probabilities are that the Bell-Everett men will support the Damoe stic candidate. The Douglas Convention meets at Elizabeth o-morrow, and the Breckinridge Convention at the ame place on Monday. The Douglas men say they will make a straightout nomination, while the Brecknridge men declare they are in favor of a union of all parties, so as to defeat Pennington. If a union is ffected against Pennington, it is predicted the contest will be very close. Pennington's majority in 1858 was 1,700, while the majority hast year in the District of Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor, over Olden, the Republican candidate, was 300.

The Fate of Walker and Rudler, NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

A British steamer has arrived here with the remmants of Gen. Walker's party. She reports that Gen. Walker was shot on the 12th inst, and Col. Rudler etili continued to be held as a prisoner.

The Slaver Storm King. NORPOLK, Wednesday, So. 4 26, 1800. Twelve prisoners of the supposed dever Storm King have been placed in charge of the Marshal and committed to jail. Several of them are heavily iround

the others are sick. New-York Politics.

The Douglas and Bell-Everet men of Recoselast County to day united on a county ticket, as follows: For Corg ess, Issae McCounhs, jr., Democrat of Troy; Transurer, Oliver A. Arnold, A nerican, and the remainder of the ticket about equally divided. Pennsylvania Politics.

The Constitutional Union Executive Committee met to-day, under the call of the Chairman, Henry L. Fuller, for the purpose of completing the electronal ticket and selecting a candidate for Governor. Most sai-far tory accounts were received from all para of the State. The following Bell-Everett electoral ticket and selecting the state. was formed:
ELECTORS AT LARGE-Joseph R. Ingersod and William M.
Wright

Landis, J. B. Findley, Alfred Howell, J. W. Sarker, Scobes Mercer B. H. Henders in J. G. Hartsurek, and Issao Webster. The following resolutions were stopted:

Essoired That it is not expedient at this time for the Constitutional Union purp to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That Henry M. Foller, Wm. M. Wright, Wm. Lyon, J. his Roberts and Wm. P. Seynour, be superisted as C. minittee an behalf of the friends of Sell and Everati in Pearsylvania with an hority to so modify and change the Electrical ticket this day made, as shall best secure the harmonious sortes of all National men.

Resolved. That we recommend the holding of a Union State Mass Convention of all citizens of Penneyivania oppused to the Republican organization, at as early a day after the October election as practicable.

(Signed) E. C. PECHIN, Secretary of the Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Thurniny, Sept. 27, 1859.

Mayor Henry, in a letter to John D. Watson, Chaleman of the People's Party Committee, excludes the reason of his refusal to attend the ratification needing of the People's party. He says that his old Watg principles are uninly embraced in the State and Municipal policy of the People's party; but that from a clear conviction that the election of Bell to the Presidency is ossential to the true welfare of the Union, he will vote for him if the opportunity for so doing is afforded, and for no one else, believing that the most resonable privilege of an American citizen cannot be rightly e teredicted in sharing bis suffrage between rival candidates whose known principles are at after variance. He considers with an expression of his desire only to develop the consideration of his desire only to develop the expendence of the whose known principles are at after variance. He concludes with an expression of his desire only to descharge his official duties without partisanship.

Delaware Politics,
Wilmisoton, Del., Toursday, Sept. 27, 1860.
The Hon. Wm. L. Yancey addressed a meeting of
the National Democracy at the City Hall this evening,
with considerable effect.

Movements of Judge Douglas.

GINCIANATI, Faureday, Sept. 27, 1860.

Judge Douglas left Columbus yesterday morning by
a special train for Cincianati. The greatest eather dasage. was manifested along the roote at every slopping-place. An addition of 22 cars was made to the train at Xenia, which arrived at Dayton at 12; o'clock. Here Judge Douglas was welcomed by a tremendous oro wd. He proceeded to the Court House, and made a speech of ten minutes duration. He then left for Hamilton. Along the route from Dayton to Hamilton his reception

On his arrival at Hamilton a procession was formed, On his arrival at Hamilton a procession was formed, which escorted Judge Douglas to the Court House square. The square was filled to overflowing. Mr. D. spoke to the crowd for half au hour. He tree get on the train again and arrived here at 7; o'clock tais evening, when he entered a private carriage and was escorted to the Burnet House, where thousands had assembled to meet him. The crowd was so great that it was with difficulty he e tered the Burnet House.

After a few hours' reat he was escorted to the Court-House equare by a large toroblight procession. The streets along the line were densely crowded, and Mr. Douglas was every where greeted with enthusiam. The procession reached the Court House about 10 o'clock. After the confusion had somewhat about 10 o'clock.

Doug as was every where greeted with antiquam. The procession reached the Court House about 10 o'clock. After the confusion had somewhat about 10 o'clock. After the confusion had somewhat about 10 o'clock. After the confusion had somewhat about 10 o'clock are greeted by the summaring made twelve speeches within the last threadays, and being without voice, was unable to speak to such as immeries crowd.

Mr. Douglas, however, rose and said—I would make a speech to you if I had the voice and strength; but having neither, owing to the causes stated by Sanator Pogh, and for this reason you will have to excuse made I should have been delighted to address you but I have made two speeches to day stready, and it was the understanding that when I strived here I was to make my appearance only. There is no place to all America where I would have been more delighted to address the Democracy than in Coccantil Here, upon the borders of a Free and a Slave State where you can realize the causes of the irritation existing between the different portions of our sountry, in between the different portions of our sountry, it very place where I would like to discuss those stions; but I have no voice that can reach the exquestions; but I have no voice that can reach the ex-t-it of this vast crowd, nor is there any man's voice that can do it. I am satisfied, from what I have seen last three days, that Ohio may be ranked among

he Democratic States.

Mr. Douglas's vice was so hourse that he could be heard by those only near the platform.

Judge Donglas then descended the platform re-eatered the carriage, and was driven rapidly to the Bar net House.

The demonstration was the greatest ever witnessed in Cincinnati. Mr. Douglas leaves by a special train this afternoon for Indianapolis, where he speaks to-morrow, and on Saturday will speak in Louisville.

Movements of Lord Renfrew.

Movements of Lord Renfrew.

St Louis, Toured by, Sept. 27, 1860.

Lord Renfrew and suite arrived here at nati-past five o clock this evening in the packet City of Alona. A crowd of some 4,000 persons had assembled near the landing, but the Prince and his suite experienced no inconvenience in passing rapidly from the boat to their carriages. The whole party were driven to Barnam's Hotel where a suite of rooms splendidly fitted as awaited them, including a handsome drawing room on the second story; a private parlor for the Prince on the third, and a bed room on the fourth. All the apartments have been newly furnished since yesterday ments have been newly furnished sine yesterday morning order the superintendence of Mrs. Barnum and Mr. Fogg. The Prince expresses himself highly pleased with his tour thus far through the United States. To-morrow he visite the fair and other places

The State Fair.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Toursday Sept. 27, 1860.

The preparations for the State Fair which ope a harmon Tos-day next are nearly completed. The entries so far are more than double those of last year, and so far are note than double those of last year, and everything promises a meet successful exhibition. It is expected that the exhibition of castle and horses will exceed that of any pravious State Fair, both is number and quality. Governor Saward's Arabian horses are on their way here, and of implements and machines the number is legion. The entries and arrangements will all the completed this week. A fluer track and subles for horses have not been provided at any previous exhibition of the Society. The darry exhibition promises to exceed any given, not excepting the one at Watertown. The proprietors of the rose course have their track in the very best of order, and have advertised trots every day during text week. have advertised trots every day during next week, after Monday. On Wednesday afternoon next, Piera Temple and George M. Patchen will trot for a premium of \$2,000.

Universalist Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sust. 27, 1860.

A Convention of Western Universalists is now in estion in this city. There is a numer us at endance of clergy and members of that denomination. The object of the Convention is to organize a North Western Conference. A constitution was adopted yest-rday as a basis of organization. The Conference includes Onio, Michigan, Idinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wiscorsin, and

Gold Dust.

OMAHA, K. T., Wedoeday, Sept. 26, 1869.

Gold dust is coming in more freely. \$9,500 words was shipped East to-day by the United States Express.

Barkers at Omaha see purchasing as average of about \$20,000 per week from the returning miners, beside which large amounts are received easily by the markets. chante for goods.

Fire at Clinton, C. W., CLINTON, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 27, 1862. Christopher's Hotel, and the adjoining stores, were burned last night. Loss, \$10,000, which is partly to-sured.

Brig Pizarro Abandoned. Bostos, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1880.

The brig Maria, at Holmes's Hole, from St. Mark's, reports that she fell in with, on the 15th inst., in lai27, lon. 73, the brig Pisarro, from Tark's Island, for New-York, in a sinking condition, and took of hor

Coal Oil Works Burned.

Ngwark Ohic Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

The Walhending Coal Oil Works, owned by Keayon & Sawles, were destroyed by fire to algai. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$2,000.